SHEKALOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; HLINOV, B.V., red.; SHILLING, V.A., izd.red.; HELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[New materials for permanent magnets] Novye materialy dlia postoiannykh magnitov. Leningrad. 1960. 19 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Pribory i elementy avtomatiki, vyp.8).

(MIRA 14:3)

(Magnetic materials)

L 15005-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) AS(mp)-2 MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT4047593 S/3117/60/000/01-/0140/0151

AUTHOR: Shekalov, A.A., (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Development of methods for increasing the magnetic properties of alloys for permanent magnets 4

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tokov vy\*sokoy chastoty\*. Trudy\*, no. 1-2, 1960, 140-151

TOPIC TAGS: alloy magnetic property, permanent magnet, alnico magnet/alloy ANKo-4, alloy ANKoTi

ABSTRACT: The author presents a rather detailed and broad-based discussion of Soviet and western (American, English, Dutch) efforts in the area of improving the magnetic properties of alloys designed for use in permanent magnets. Special attention is centered on the Soviet alloy ANKo-4 (magniko) and the corresponding western counterparts (in America they are called alnico V, VI and VII). These alloys are obtained by treatment in a magnetic field in the hot state (the so-called "permomagnetic treatment"). Specific comparisons are drawn between the Soviet alloys and the western makes, with the latter proving superior in a number of cases. The author sees the principal reason for the

Card 1/3

L 15005-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4047593

Soviet lag in the area of permanent magnets in the following factors: careless observance of the proper conditions of thermomagnetic processing (heating temperature, rate of cooling of the cast, and magnetic field intensity) and tempering of the articles, as well as the low quality of the basic burden materials, mainly iron and cobalt, used in the smelting. Each of these factors is considered in detail, with frequent references to practices and results current in the West. In the present article an effort is made to specify in detail the conditions for the manufacture of ANKo-4 and ANKoTi with a view towards obtaining magnets with an energy rating of up to 5 million gauss oersteds. Basic materials, compositions and production of alloys are considered in detail. Conditions of the experiment are described and the results of the study are discussed. Figures showing the microstructure of the alloys are presented and much information regarding the factors mentioned above is given in graph form. The maximum value of the magnetic energy in the magnet samples was 5.2 million gauss oersteds, which, as the author notes, is on a par with the properties of the best samples produced by western concerns. In the author's opinion, the next step should be the development of a technology applicable to the mass production of permanent magnets having this energy rating. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tokov vy\*sokoy chastoty\*, Leningrad (Scientific Research Institute for High-Frequency Currents)

L 15005-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4047593

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, EM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

SHEKALOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV-MIKHEYEV, P.B., red.; SHILLING, V.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[New alloys for cast permanent magnets] Novye splavy dlia litykh postoiannykh magnitov. Leningrad, 1963. 17 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Metallovedenie i termicheskaia obrabotka, no.3) (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: ARLOLLISS

5/0137/63/000/012/1076/1076

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 121506

AUTHOR: Shekalov, A. A.; Korsak, A. A.

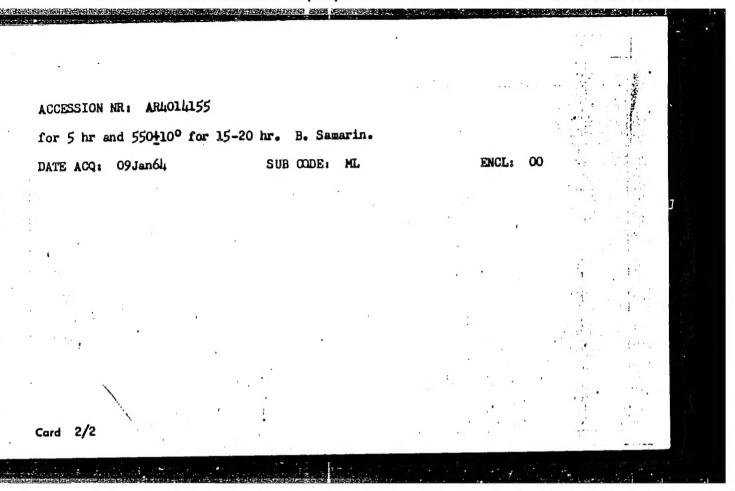
TITLE: New high-coercivity alloy for permanent magnets

CITED SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. in-ta tokov vy\*sokoy chastoty\*, vy\*p. 4, 1963, 82-96

TOPIC TAGS: Permanent magnet alloy, magnet grindability, cerium, vanadium

TRANSLATION: The alloy ANKOTi-5i of the following composition was developed (in 1): Co 34-38, Ni 15, Al 7.8, Cu 4, Ti 5-6, Fe, balance. H<sub>C</sub> of the alloy is 1300-1500 Oe, B<sub>r</sub> is 8500-800 gs, (BH)<sub>m</sub> is (4-5) x 10° gs Oe. The effect of 0.05-0.1% Ce and 0.1 and 0.5% V on the grindability of magnets was investigated. Ce improves the grindability, and V does not. The following treatment is recommended: hardening temperature 1250 ± 20°, average rate of cooling in the 1250-800° range 150-200 deg/min, isothermal thermomechanical treatment at 800±10°, 5-10 min with subsequent cooling in air, double tempering at 650±10°

Card 1/2



## 5/120/63/000/001/015/072 E039/E420

Gurevich, A.G., Starobinets, S.S., Men Hsiang-Chen, Safant'yevskiy, A.P., Shtreys, Ya.I., Shekalov, A.A. AUTHORS:

Apparatus for investigating ferromagnetic resonance PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1963, 73-77

An apparatus for determining ferromagnetic resonance (FMR) in ferrites with narrow resonance curves in the 3 cm region and for a temperature range from -190 to +400°C is described. is spherical (0.3 to 0.8 mm diameter) and is located in a rectangular resonator with a type TE106 (TYe106) oscillator. The magnetic field is provided by means of a permanent magnet with a shunt and modulating coils which enables a high accuracy to be obtained using a recorder. Temperature control of the sample is achieved by blowing either a hot or cold jet of gas over it. This apparatus permits the investigation of FMR curves with widths less than 0.5 Oe and up to about 50 Oe. The range can be increased by increasing the number of turns on the coil of the magnet system. Lower temperatures can be achieved either by pumping nitrogen or, for a much lower temperature, by using Card 1/2

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	and the second
1 60021-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW/JG	
ACCESSION NR: AR5015190 UR/0137/65/000/005/I060/I060	1
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 51385	
AUTHOR: Shekalov, A. A.	
TITLE: New alloys for cast permanent magnets	
CITED SOURCE: Sb. dokl. na Vses. soveshchanii po litym splavam dlya postoyan magnitov, 1962. Saratov, 1964, 3-16  TOPIC TAGS: permanent magnet, cast permanent magnet, magnetic property, coercivity, metal texture, metal structure, high coercivity alloy, hot working,	
metal physical property, magnet, crystalline grain structure, crystallinity, aci- cular crystal, cobalt base allow heat treatment, iron containing allow nickel	
containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, copper containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, cerium containing alloy, ANKoTi5i alloy, ANKo Nill alloy	
TRANSLATION: The article gives the magnetic characteristics of the following high coercivity alloys developed in the NUTVCh im Vologdina: alloy ANKoTi5i	
Card 1/2	

	_L 60021-65		
	ACCESSION NR: AR5015190		* .
	with a magnetic texture and alloy ANKoNill with a magnetic and crystalline texture. The properties of the alloys are, respectively: Br 8000-8500 and 12,500 -		
	13,500 gausses; H <sub>C</sub> 1500-1300 and 650-800 oersteds; (BH) <sub>max</sub> 4.0-5.0 and 6.0-8.0 million gauss-oersteds. A special furnace with induction heating was developed for producing ingots with a crystalline grain structure. Technology was		9
	developed for production of magnets in the form of a horseshoe with acicular crystals by hot working of rod shaped billets. Alloy ANKoTi5i, outstanding for a		
	high value of H <sub>C</sub> , contains 34-38% cobalt, 15% nickel, 7.8% aluminum, 4% copper 5-6% titanium, 0.05-0.1% cerium, and the remainder iron. The distinguishing feature of its heat treatment is isothermal holding in a magnetic field at 800C and subsequent annealing. (From R. Zh. Elektrotekhnika).		•
	SUB CODE: MM, EM ENCL: 00		*
		• 2 • 2 • 2 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 3	
			;
1	Card 2 / 2 @DP		1.54

" ACC NR: AR6029514

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/006/1089/1089

•

AUTHOR: Shekalov, A. A.

TITLE: Isothermal treatment of YuNDK24 alloy in a magnetic field

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 61626

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tokov vysokov chastoty, vyp. 6, 1965, 110-113

TOPIC TAGS: metel heat treatment, thermomagnetic effect / YuNKD24 alloy

TRANSLATION: For the following optimum isothermal treatment, a YuNDK24 alloy (24% Co, 14% Ni, 8% Al, 3% Cu, remainder Fe) had a  $B_p$  of 12,500-13,000 gauss,  $H_p$  of 600 oe and

(BH) max of 4.5-5:106 gauss-oe: heating to 1300°C, cooling to 840°C at a rate of 100-

-200 deg/min, isothermal holding in a magnetic field at 840°C for 2 min, subsequently cooling to room temperature at a rate of 20-60 deg/min, and tempering at 600°C for 4 hr + 550°C for 8 hr. According to the absolute values of these properties it did not yield better properties than those obtained by an ordinary thermomagnetic treatment. (From RZh. Mash.).

SUB CODE: 11,13

UDC: 621.789:669.15

Card 1/1

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/006/1061/1061

AUTHOR: Shekalov, A. A.

1 da Massiz 1509

TITLE: Magnetic and mechanical properties of ANKoTi5i type alloys 18

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 61416

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tokov vysokov chastoty, vyp. 6, 1965, 148-160

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic property, mechanical property, cooling rate / ANKoTi5i alloy

TRANSLATION: A study was made of alloys with 34-36% Co and 5-6% A1, containing up to 0.3% Ce, S, Ca, Li, and Zr, as well as 0.1% additions of an alloy containing 37.5% Nb and 62.5% Ru. The effect of cooling rate V cool from upper (1250-1800°C) and lower (800-

-20°C) temperature ranges and the possibilities of using low temperature heating (800--900°C) for isothermal treatment in a magnetic field were investigated. The optimal value of V in the 1250-800°C range was 200-220 deg/min. The following low tempera-

ture heat treatment was recommended for use in the alloys: fast heating to 820-850°C, minimum holding at this temperature and subsequent heat treatment according to a standard cycle for high temperature heating. The best effect resulted from Ce, which in a quantity of 0.1% raised the bend strength 20~30%, improved the polishability and did not change the magnetic properties of the alleys. A. Rabin'kin. SUB CODE: 11.13

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.15.018.588

Crtegory : USER/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of 2-9 Crystals and Crystalline Compounds

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Fizikr, No 3, 1957, No 6814

Luthor : Vul'f, B.K., Shokelov, H.F.

: Strengthening of Alusins and Magnesius Based Alleys by Title

Triple Metallic Commounds

Orig Fub : Izv. Sektore fiz.-kim. enclize IONXh AN SSSR, 1956, 27,

198--208

Abstract : A study was made of the influence of triple metallic compounds on the mechanical properties of light alloys for the purpose of determining the possibility of obtaining a similer type of elloy for practical use. Results are given on

the investigation of the following systems: Al-Cu-Mg, Allig-Zn, Al-Cu-Ni, Al-Cu-lin, Al-Mn-Ni, Ng, Cu-Zn, Mg-Ca-Zn, Mg-Al-Li. It is shown that the addition of triple metallic compounds in cast cluminum and pressed magnesium alloys incrosses their hardness and strength. The plesticity of the alloy diminishes with increasing content of the triple com-

pound one observes in herd silver or magnesium an increase

Card : 1/2

Cord : 2/2

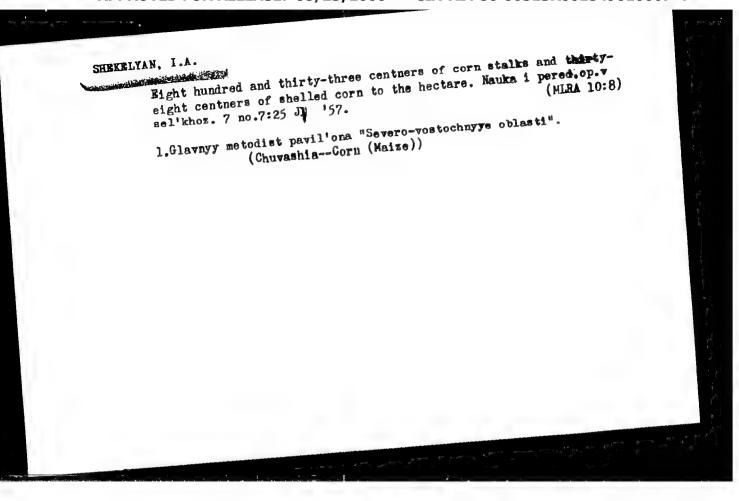
Contegory: UCSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals and Crystelline Compounds

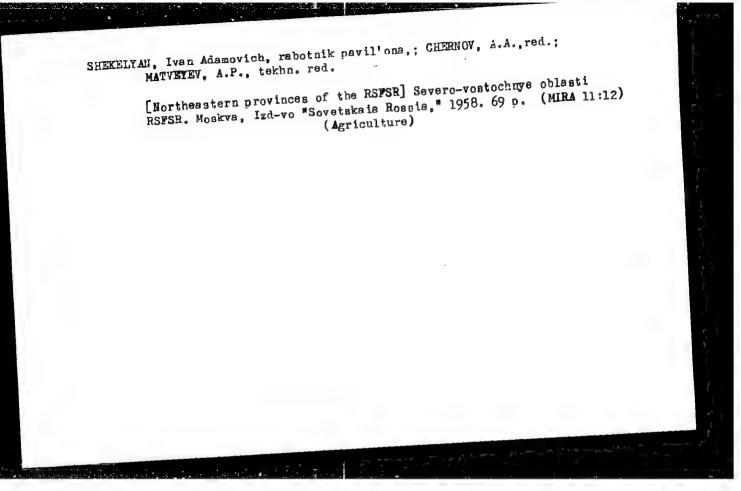
De Jeur: Rof Zeur - Pizike, Ro 3, 105/, No. 2014

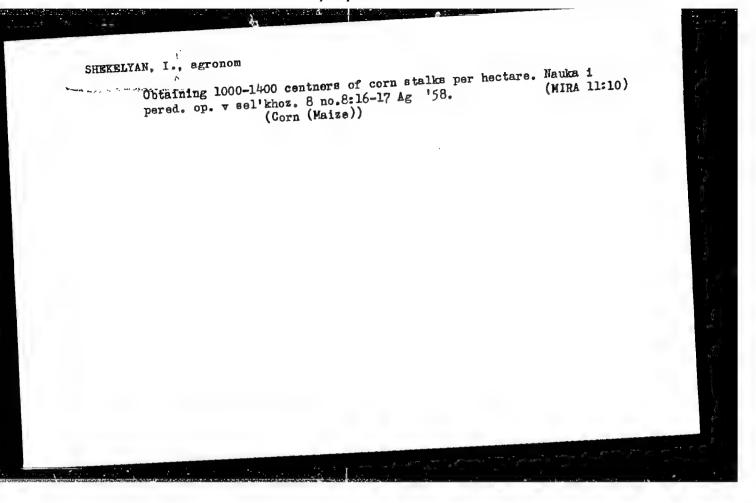
In the hardness of the heat treated elleys upon aging.

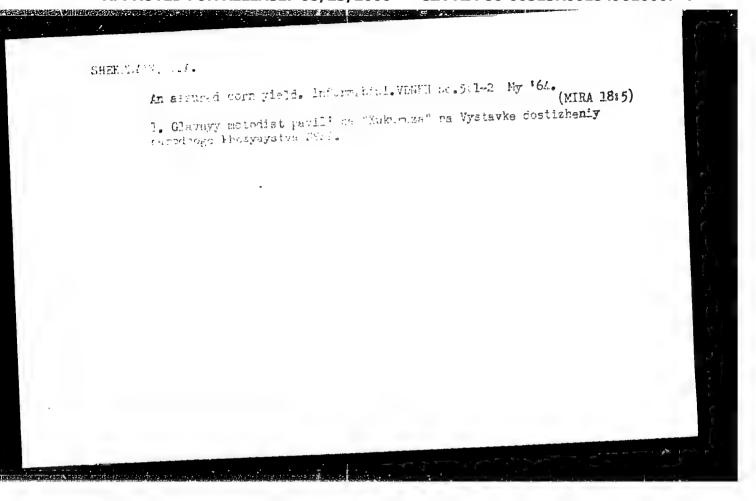
Good mechanical Properties were exhibited by alloys of all timus with 7.5% Al-Cours. The greatest strength was obtained for a progressive alloy with 10,4% All gill. A pressed Bibliography, 27 titles.

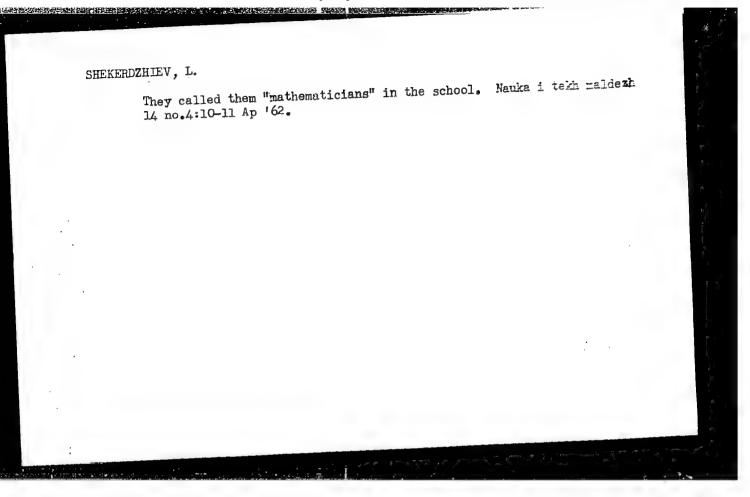
Cord : 2/2











content of the state of the sta

KANEV, S. [Kunev, S.]; STOJANOV, V. [Stolanov, V.]; SEKERDZIJSKI, V. [Shekerdzhiiskiy V.]

New highly sensitive photoresistor from sintered cadmium sulfide. Doklady BAN 17 no.3:231-234 '64.

1. Vorgelegt von Akademiemitglied G.Nadjakov [Nadzhakov, G.].

rymm, to few reach, in the year of the few reach, to the score reach that the end we have a state of the few reaches and the few reaches and the second that t

P/0045/64/025/003/0313/0321

ACCESSION NR: AP4040357

AUIHOR: Ky\*nev, St.; Stoyanov, V.; Shekeredzhiyski, V.

TITIE: High-sensitivity photoconductive and photoelectric cells made of sintered CdS and some reversible aging processes in them

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 25, no. 3, 1964, 313-321

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductive device, photoelectric cell, sintered cadium sulfide, photoelectric cell aging, reversible aging, CdS

ABSTRACT: The authors have developed a simple and rapid method for preparation of CdS pellets by sintering under pressure of several hundred kg/cm² and subsequent heating for half an hour in argon at 900C. The cadmium sulfide produced by Soviet industry for luminescence was used. The admixture of cadmium sulfate enters during sintering into the reaction CdS+0EO<sub>11</sub>=2Cd+2SO<sub>2</sub>. The precipitated cadmium serves as donor. By adding a certain amount of copper acting as acceptor, the resistivity of the specimen is increased to several hundred M ohm.cm; the photosensitivity is increased accordingly. The permissible applied voltage increases with the increase of the sintering time. A typical example of performance

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040357

is 250 amp/cm<sup>2</sup> at 500 lux and 5 v. The prepared photoconductive cell ages under illumination, but heating for a few tens of seconds restores the original properties. The observed phenomena are interpreted in terms of acceptor-donor and interactions. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Bolgarskaya Akademiya nauk, Fizicheskiy Institut, Sofia (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Physics Institute)

SURMITTED: 02Jul63

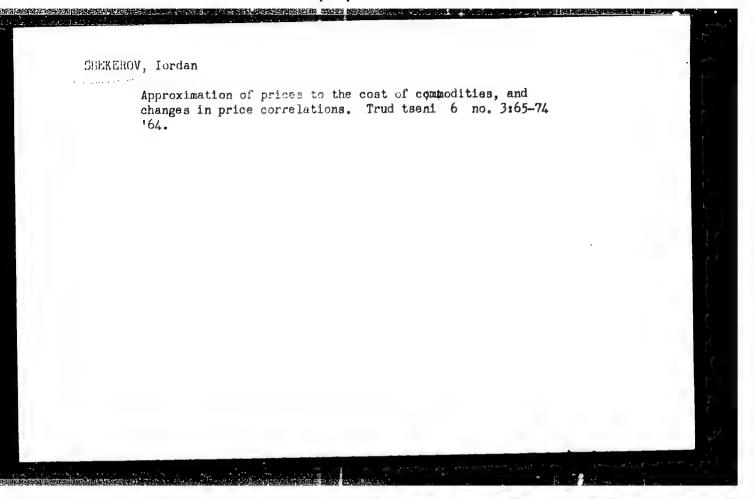
ENCL: 00

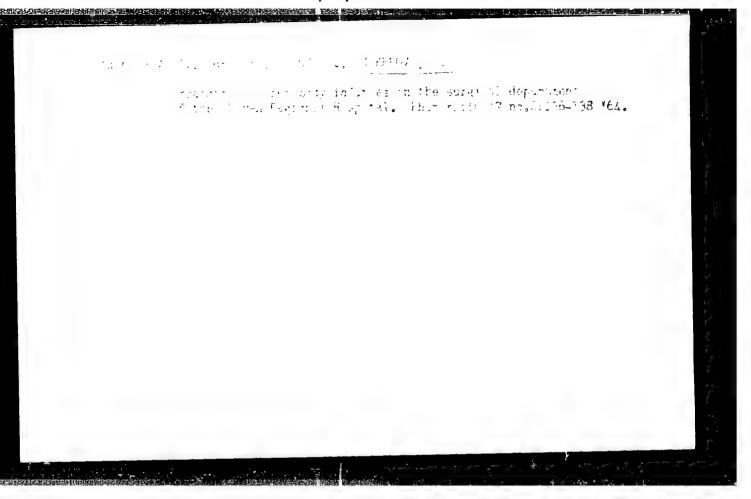
SUB CODE: EC

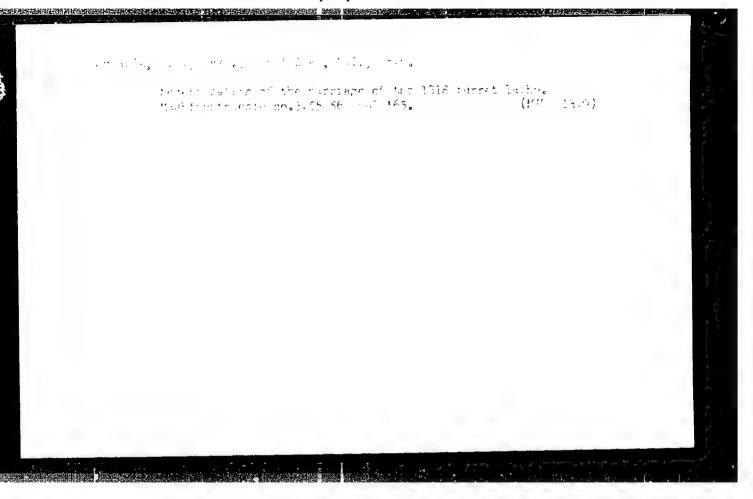
NO NEF BOY: OOL

OTHER: 014

Cord 2/2







KRYLOVA, I.V.; SHEKHABALOVA, V.I.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Gatalysis and luminescence. Part 2. Catalysis and extinction in superdiluted layers. Zhur. fiz. khim. 30 no.10:2282-2289 0 '56.

(NIRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(Luminescence) (Catalysts) (Silica gel)

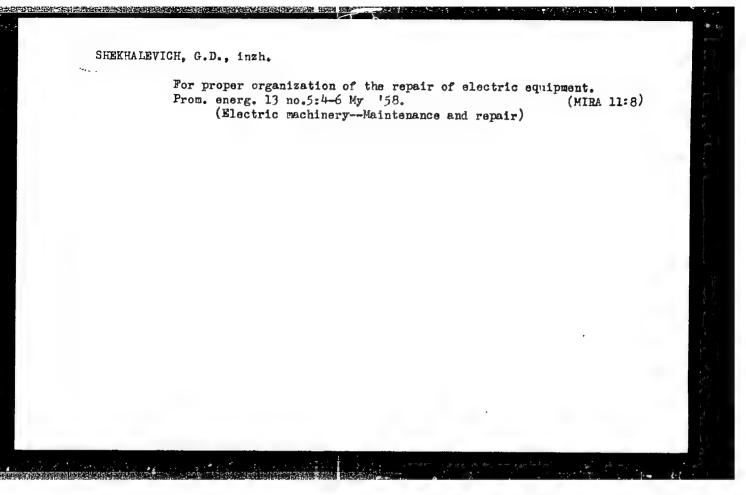
USSR/Electricity Feb 48

Fuel - Conservation
Electricity - Conservation

"Let Us Strive to Decrease the Waste of Electric Power and Fuel," C. D. Shekhalevich, 2 3/4 pp

"Med Prom SSSR" No 2

Medical industry has been ordered to cut fuel consumption by 11% and electricity by 12%.
Discusses how this task is to be accomplished.
Cites measures adopted at various plants.



(313 AUTHOR:

Shekhalevich, G.D.

TITLE:

A Review of the "Power Engineer's Reference book on City Fower Flants, Flectric Metworks and District Wea-

907/91-50-0-31/33

ting Systems

PERIODICAL:

(pang) Energetik, 1959, Mr 9, p 38

ABSTRACT:

The author reviews the "Spravochnik energetika gorodskikh elektrostantsiy, elektricheskikh i teplovykh setey" (Power Engineer's Reference Pook on City Fower Plants, Electric Metworks and District Weating Systems) by N.A. Savchenko, published by Izdatelistvo Ministerstva kommunalinogo khozyaystva Ranga (Publicational) shing House of the ESFSR Winistry of Muddipal Endomy) 1957. This book has a number of serious deliciencies. While the book was compiled, the Nauchno-issledovatel: skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti - NIIEP - (Scientific Research Institute of the Flectrical Industry) developed a unified series of asynchro-

Card 1/2

. as electric motors A2 and A02 which have 18 nower

801/91-59-9-31/33

and the party of the State of t

A Review of the "Power Engineer's Reference Pook on City Fower Plants, Plectric Networks and District Heating Systems"

ratings instead of the 14 previously used. This development was not considered by the author. The book does not contain reference on modern assembly methods, locating damages in equipment, eliminating damages, methods of testing transformers, motors, generators, lightning arresters, power meters and other electrical equipment. The chapters dealing with cable and open air transmission lines are incomplete, especially necessary calculation data are missing. Problems of heat conservation, automation of thermal and other processes were not considered. These deficiencies must be eliminated in a future edition.

Card 2/2

SHEWHATON, ". V. -- "The Ecology of Rhomiomys Opimus and Means of Combating Them." "ub 25 Dec 52, Acad Med Sci UNGR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

S0: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

Last of Late Spice of the Land

SIMPHER MILE

SO: "Study of Diseases with Natural Foci" pub in Review of Eastern Medical Sciences, Munich Germany, Jan-"arch 1956, Uncl.

Author discusses a summary rept by P.A. Petrishcheva of the Scientific Meeting of the Min of Heath USSR, of the AMS USSR and of the Inst of Microbiology & Epidemiology, AMS USSR on the problems of local epidemiology & natural formation of foci of human diseases, pub in Meditsinskiy Promyshlennost, No 3, 1955.

"Petrishcheva reported the Meeting's coverage of several diseases with natural foci:

Endemic Rickettsloses. Rickettsiae which produce infectious nephrosisnephritis occur on the steppes (O. S. Korshunova), on the mountain plains in the
southwest of the USSR (C. P. Piontkovskaya) and in wooded areas in the central,
USSR (I. M. Grokhovskaya). The rickettsial agent was designated as Rickettslay
pavlovski, by Korshunova, in honor of Academician Pavlovskiy. Spontaneous,
rickettsiosis was met in a natural state in wild rodents and ecto-parasites, Gamm,
sides, Tetranychidae, Ixodides and fleas. The resistance of the rickettsiae and these
transferral to guinea pigs by the bite of the mite H. glasgovi was experimentally
demonstrated by I. N. Grokhovskaya and O. S. Korshunova. Transphasic aid
transovarial transferral was demonstrated for the Ixodides and Gammides
(H. glasgovi) and transphasic transferral for the Tetranychidae. Spontaneous
rickettsia reservoirs in the sandy desert of southeast Turkmenia were observed
in the Ixodides, H. aslaticum P. Sch. et Schl. (S. N. Kulagin, S. M. Shmayeva, M.
V. Shekhanov, A. A. Fchelkina). Morphological data and cross reaction of the
complement with various rickettsial antigens show the relationship of the causative agents of the rickettsioses to the mite typhus group. The pathogenicity for
humans was not established.

The first of the state of the s

KRYUKOVA, A.P.; SHOSHIHA, M.A.; SUVOROVA, L.G.; SHEKHANOV, M.V.

Apizootic foci of Borovskii's disease in Kara-Kum. Vop.kraev., ob. i eksp.paraz. i med.zool. 9:25-31 '55. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii (zav. akad. Ye.N.Pavlovskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. G.V.Vygodchikov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (KARAKUN--IEISHMANIOSIS) (GERRIIS) (MOTH FLIES)

or the second of a finished the environment

ZHMAYEVA, Z.M.; KARULIN, B.Ye.; PCHELKINA, A.A.; SHEKHANOV, M.V.

Mammals as vectors of Rickettsia burneti - the causative agent of Q-fever. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.6:1127-1228 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya Akademii Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikon Ye.N. Pavlovskim. (KAZAKHSTAN--Q FEVER) (RODENTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

USSR/Virology - Rickettsias.

E-5

16.1 (16.1 ) (16.1 ) (16.1 ) (16.1 ) (16.1 ) (16.1 ) (16.1 )

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67007 Abs Jour

: Kulagin, S.M., Zhmaeva, A.M., Shekhanov, M.V., Pchelkina, Author

Inst

: The Characteristic of Nidus of a Tick Rickettsiose in the Title

South-East of Turkmenia.

: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 7, Orig Pub

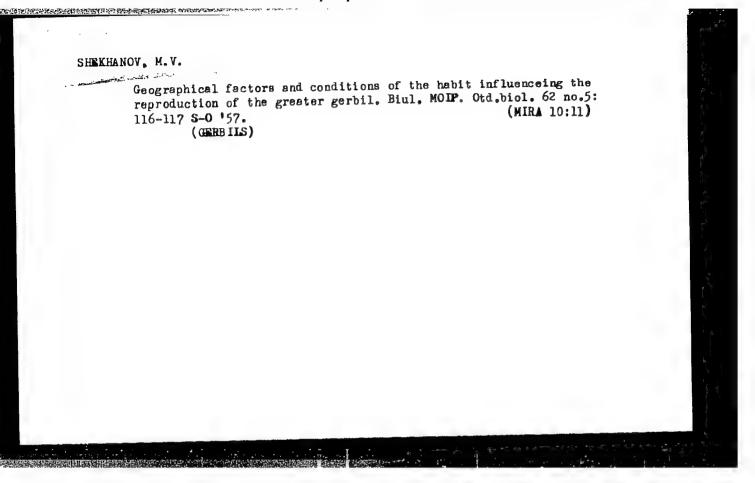
114-121

The presence of ticks Hyalomma asiaticum naturally infec-Abstract

ted by rickettsias was established in one of the districts. The isolated rickettsia strains are pathogenic for guinea pigs, white rats, young white mice (weight not more than 10 grams) and chick embryos. These strains are morphologically close to Dermacentroxenus sibiricus, D. murinum, D. conori and are different from the latter in their case toward polynuclearization. The authors ascribe the

Card 1/2

Ind. Epidemidogy - Microbiology in Vameley AMS USSR



SHEKHANOV, M.V.

Index of Soviet literature on rodents published during 1954-1956.

Mat. k pozn. fauny i flory SSSR. Otd. zool. no.38:231-279 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Bibliography-Rodentia)

The house the hill and the state of the

MISHCHENKO, N.K.; SHEKHANOV, M.V.

Role of farm animals in foci of tick-borne encephalitis in the northern part of Kalinin Province. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.3:271-274 '60. (MIRA 13:12) (ENCEPHALITIS) (KALININ PROVINCE—TICKS) (PARASITES—DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

SHEKHANOV, M.V.; SUVOROVA, L.G.

Natural foci of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the southwestern part of Trukmenia. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.5:524-528 S-0 160. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz otdela prirodnoochagovykh bolezney (zav. - prof. P.A. Petrishcheva) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei (dir. - prof. S.N. Muromtsev) AMN SSSR. (DEIHI BOIL)

SHEKHANOV, M.V.; SUVOROVA, L.G.

Characteristics of natural foci of cutaneous leishmaniasis in western Turkmenistan. Vop.kraev.paraz.Turk.SSR 3:81-88 '62.

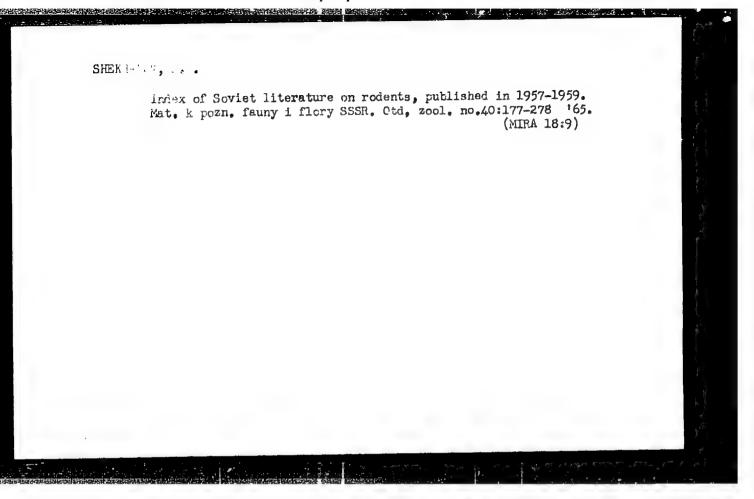
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut epedemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(TURKMENISTAN DELHI BOIL)

(TURKMENISTAN -- SAND FLIES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001549010007-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000



SHEKHANOV, S.M.

Some characteristics of the metastatis of medulloblastomas.

Vop.neirokhir. 22 no.6:46-47 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

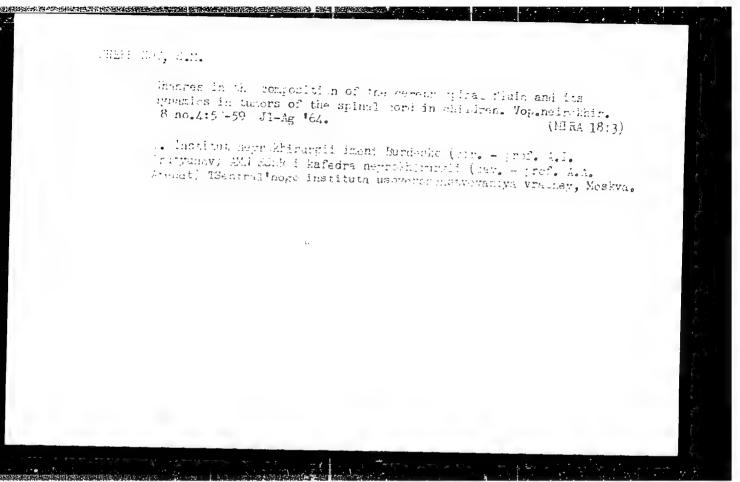
1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR i kafedry neyrokhirurgii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvo-vaniya vrachey Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

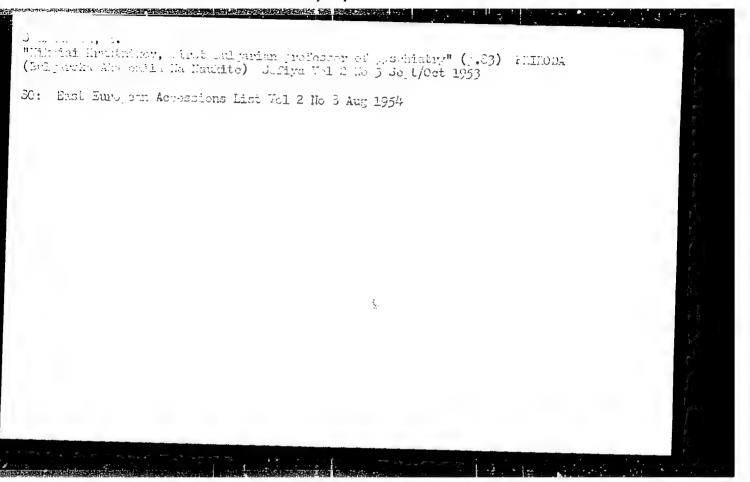
(MEDULLOBLASTOMA, case reports, metastatic spreading (Rus))

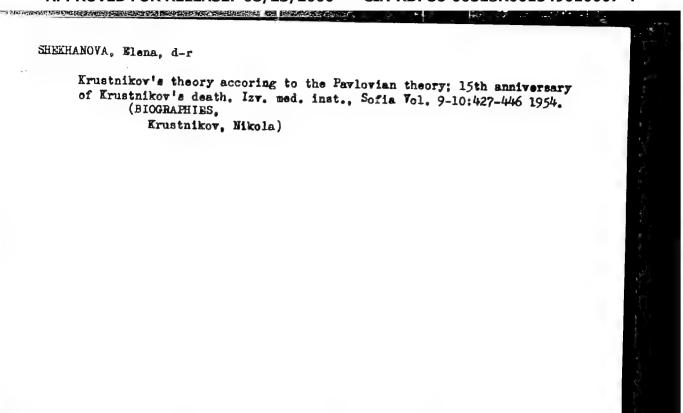
SHEKHANOV, S.M.

X-ray examination of the spine in the diagnosis of tumors of the spinal cord in children. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.4:32-37 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni Burdenko AMN SSSR i kafedra neyrokhirurgii (zav. = prof. A.A.Arendt) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.





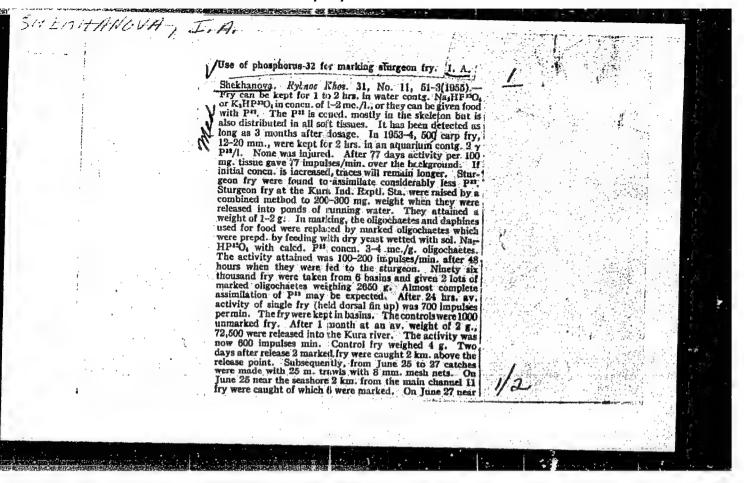


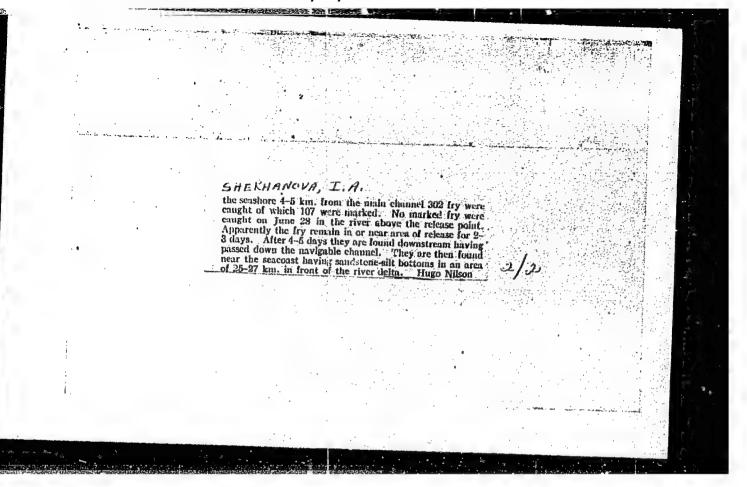
# SHEKHANOVA, I.A.

Materials on the nutrition and growth of the young of some cyprinoid fishes in the Amur Basin. Mat. k pozn. fauny i flory SSSR. Otd. sool. no.32:491-503 '52. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iaboratoriya ikhtiologii Instituta zoologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Amur Valley-Carp) (Fishes-Food)





SHEKMAN TOTAL FORT

The color with the street of the transfer of the street of

Name : SHEKHANOVA, I. A.

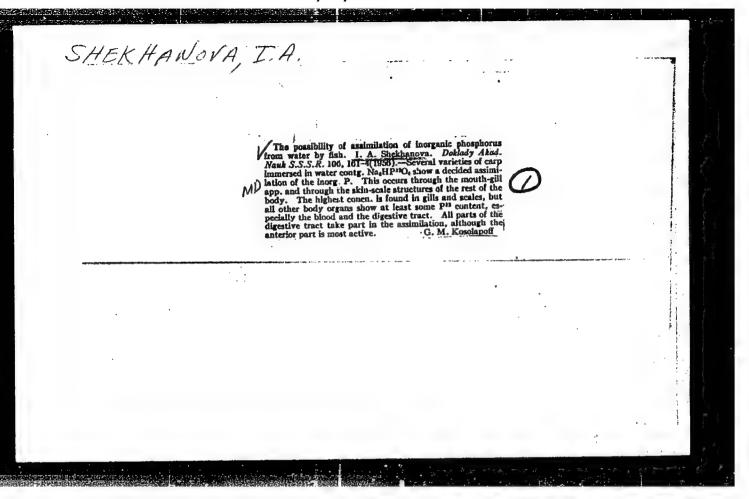
Dissertation : Phosphorus metabolism in young carp and sturgeons; experiment using PJ2

Degree : Cand Biol Sci

Defended At : Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov

Publication Date, Place : 1956, Moscow

Source : Knizhnaya Letopis' No 6, 1957



THE CHARLEN, ... A.

"Trosphorus Metabolism in Young Carps and Storgeons."

insertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences at the Inst. for the Morphology of Animals in A. N. Severtsev.

Defense of Dissertation (Jan-Jul 1957) Sect. of Biological Sciences Vest. AN SSSR, 1957, v. 27, No. 12, pp. 117-118

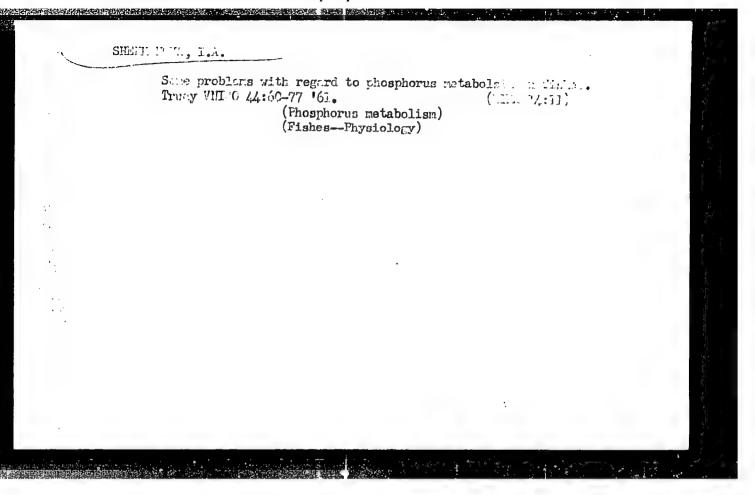
KARZINKIN, G.S., SOLDATOVA, Ye. V., SHEKHANOVA, I.A.

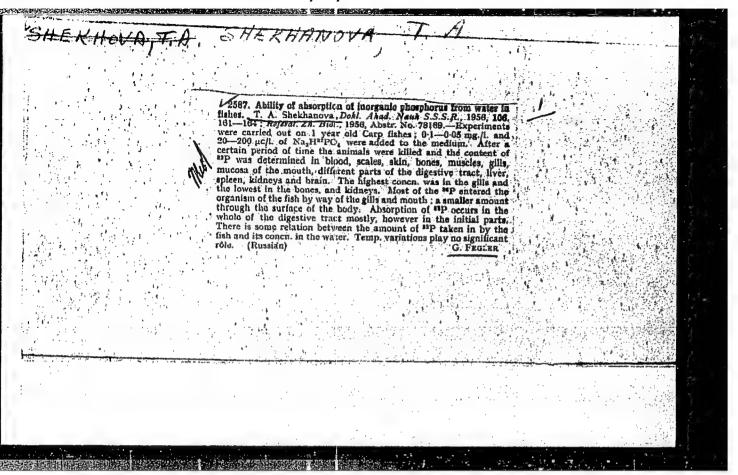
Some results of mass tagging of "nonstandard" young sturgeon with radioactive phosphorus. Migr.zhiv. no.1:27-40 '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno -issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva.

(Sturgeon)



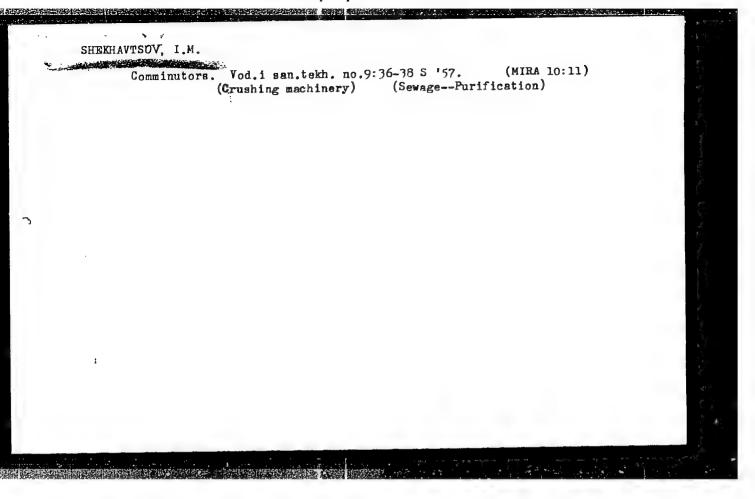


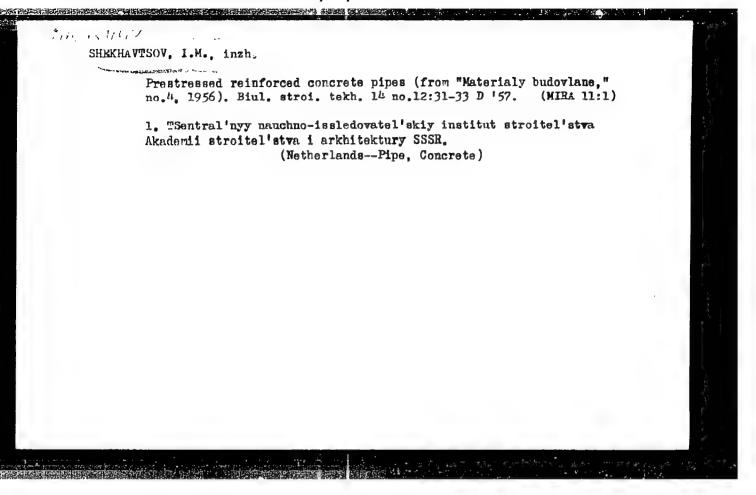
OTSEP, S.A. [deceased], kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEKHAVTSOV, I.M., inzh.

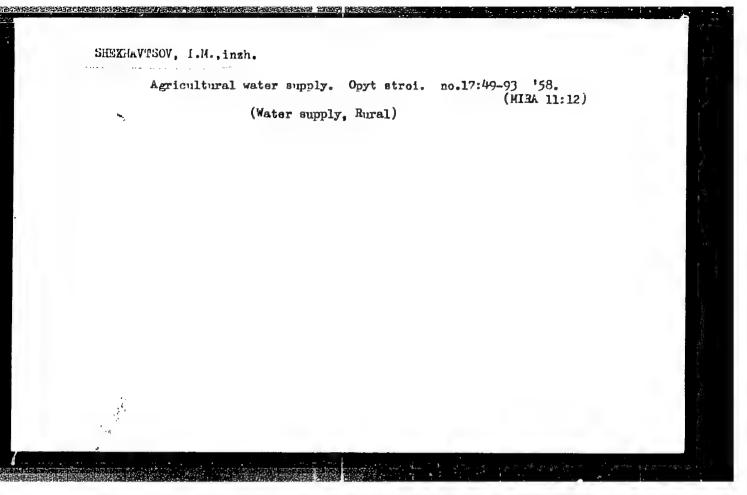
Sanitary engineering facilities installed in experimental demonstration buildings in Moscow. Opyt stroi. no.8:119-147

157. (MIHA 11:1)

(Moscow--Sanitary engineering)







DERING, S.A., kand.med.nauk; SHEKHAYEV,Q.V., vruch (g.Nikolayev)

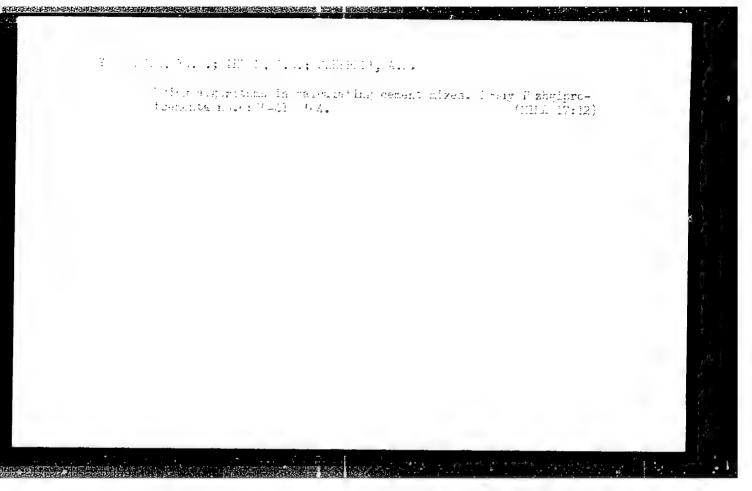
Stable spasm of accommodation in diseases of the central nervous system.

Oft.zhur. 15 no.7:426-431 \*60.

(NERVOUS SISTEM...DISEASES)

(EYE...ACCOMMODATION AND REFRACTION)

(EYE...ACCOMMODATION AND REFRACTION)



TISHCHENKO, I.T.; PRIMAK, D.O.; SHEKHET, A.L.

Results of discharging patients in scarlet fever cases on the 14-15th day of the disease. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:29-33 Mr 154.

(MLRA 7:4)

and the state of t

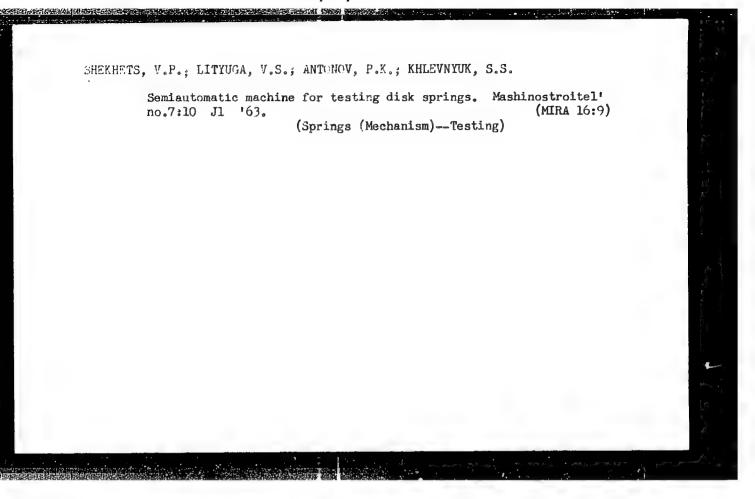
1. Iz Kiyevskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach F.I.Yuvzhenko) i kliniki detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - professor A.V.Cherkasov) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze 5-y Kiyevskoy detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.L.Shekhet). (Scarlet fever)

TISHCHENKO, I.T.; PRIMAK, D.O.; SILYAVKINA, A.N.; SOFIYENKO, N.Ya.; SHEKHET, A.L.; NEVIDNIKH, A.A.

Ways for decreasing and eradicating diphtheria in Kiev. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 32 no.12:106-109 D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Kiyevskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii i 5-y detskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy.

(KIEV--DIPHTHERIA---PREVENTION)



PECHKOVSKAYA, K.A.; SHEKHID-KHUZEMI, N.A.; ORLOVSKIY, P.N.; LIVSHITS, F.B.; NOVIKOVA, I.S.; BRYUSHKOVA, I.I.

Chemical and physicochemical methods for evaluating the quality of carbon black. Report no.2: Primary "structure" of carbon black. Kauch. i rez. 17 no.6:8-13 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

l. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Carbon black)

# JEWHER, Y. I.

"Vitamin A and Carotene in the Blood of Children Suffering From Dysentery and Measles." Cand Med Sci, Leningrad State Pediatric Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12) 30. Sun. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

LAPAKHA, A.A.; SHEKHINA, N.I.

Total protein and gamma globulin content of the plasma in dysentery in infants. Pediatriia 38 no.1:39-43 160.

(BLOOD PROTEINS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN) (DYSENTERY)

LAPAKHA, A.A., kand.med.nauk; PIK-LEVONTIN, E.M., kand.biolog.nauk; SHEKHINA, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Salmonella infection in children, mainly in infants. Pediatriia no.2:16-21 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney u detey (zav. - prof. A.T. Kuz'micheva) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. Ye.P. Semenova) i Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach K.A. Dudkina) Leninskogo rayona.

(SALMONELLA) (INFANTS-DISEASES)

LAPAKHA, A. A., kand. med. nauk; SHEKHINA, N. I., kand. med. nauk

Effect of gamma globulin on the content of total protein in the plasma in dysentery in infants. Pediatriia no.4:47-51 162.

(MIRA 15:4)

(DYSENTERY) (PLASMA PROTEINS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

SHEKHIHEV, Ye.A.

Electric interlocking system with local couplings and a.c. current reserves. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no.1:28-30 Ja 64. (MIRA 17:3)

l. Wachal'nik Kurganskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Yuzhno-Wral'skoy dorogi.

L 05°01-17 EMP(j)/EMT(m) LIP(c) JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6021252 (4) 30000

AR6031253 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/011/S042/S042

AUTHOR: Lopatinskiy, V. P.; Shekhirev, Yu, P.; Sirotkina, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Interaction of amines with vinyl esters. III. Vinylation of diphenylamine with vinyl acetate and the synthesis of the N-vinyl diphenylamine polymer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kimiya, Part II, Abs. 11S258

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 126, 1964, 55-57

TOPIC TAGS: amine, vinyl ester, vinylation, diphenylamine, vinyl acetate, polymerization, diphenylamine polymer

ABSTRACT: The optimum conditions for the vinyl exchange between diphenylamines and vinyl acetate are provided when the reaction is carried out for 10 hours in an acetone solution in the presence of  ${\rm HgSO}_4$  at 20°C. The resulting N-vinyl diphenylamine polymerizes directly in this reaction medium, forming polymers during the vinyl acetate conversion of 90–100%. With a yield of 72–73%, a fraction is obtained which is insoluble in methanol and consists of a white amorphous powdered polymer with a molecular weight of 800–1050, and a melting point of 115–130°C. The polymer is soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, chlorobenzene, dioxane,

Card 1/2

L 051 94-67

ACC NR: AR6031253

chloroform, and pyridine, only slightly soluble in methanol and ethanol, and insoluble in water. The specific volume resistance is  $10^{15}$  ohm/cm, dielectric permeability is 2.8 (at a frequency of  $10^5$  cps). The reaction under other conditions at 0, 10, 30, 40C and 4, 6, 8 hours in acetone and dioxane produces a polymer with a yield of 8-60%, while no reaction takes place in pyridine, ether, and nitrobenzene Orig. art. has: 11 photographs. RZhKhim, 1966, 3Zh145. V. Kopylov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07/

ki.

Card 2/2

24.3500

S/051/60/008/02/015/036

AUTHORS:

Gross, Ye.F., Razbirin,

B.S. and Shekhmamet'yev, R.I.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Reflection and Luminescence Spectra

of Copper Halides at Low Temperature

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 2,

pp 232 - 238 (USSR)

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

ABSTRACT:

This paper is based on the results of the diploma work of B.S. Razbirin and R.I. Shekhmamet'yev carried out at Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University im. Zhdanov) in 1955-1957. The paper reports the results of an investigation of the diffuse reflection and luminescence spectra of CuI (Figures 1, 2), CuBr (Figures 3-5) and CuC1 (Figure 6) crystals at 77 K in the spectral region around the fundamental absorption edges of these three compounds (some of these results have been reported earlier, cf. Ref 8). The crystals were used in the form of sublimated layers deposited in vacuo on glass plates and in the form of fine-grained powders. Luminescence was excited with ultraviolet light from a mercury lamp SVDSh-1000:

Card1/5

S/051/60/008/02/015/036

Investigacion of the Reflection and Luminescence Spectra of Copper Halides at Low Temperature

for CuI and CuBr the 3 660 Å wavelength was used and for CuCl shorter wavelengths (3 100 - 3 500 Å) were employed. The reflection spectra were obtained using a continuous-spectrum source (an incandescent lamp). The reflection and luminescence spectra of the same sample were recorded by means of a quartz spectrograph Q-12 with 50 Å/mm dispersion in the 4 000 Å region. The results obtained can be summarized as follows:

1) The reflection and luminescence spectra of copper halides are similar. The positions of the long-wavelength absorption edges of CuCl, CuBr and CuI do not differ greatly. Reflection maxima identical with absorption lines are obtained for all these crystals in the region of the absorption edge. The luminescence spectra of the three crystals have groups of narrow lines, of which those lying at shorter wavelengths coincide with the appropriate absorption lines. The luminescence spectra contain also wide bands at longer wavelengths;

2) Adsorbed gases affect strongly the structure of the

Card2/5

68888 \$/051/60/008/02/015/036

Investigation of the Reflection and Luminescence Spectra of Copper Halides at Low Temperature

luminescence and reflection spectra of CuI and CuBr crystals. After adsorbed gas is removed the luminescence and reflection spectra recover their original form (this process can be repeated many times);

5) The luminescence spectra of CuI and CuBr contain groups of equidistant lines similar to those observed in other semiconducting crystals (CdS, CdSe, ZnS, ZnO, etc);
4) The results obtained indicate that the short-wavelength weak luminescence lines of CuI, CuBr and CuCl, which coincide with absorption lines and are not greatly affected by

with absorption lines and are not greatly affected by surface treatment, are due to processes occurring in the crystal lattice. The long-wavelength strong luminescence lines, which are very sensitive to surface treatment, are due to some processes occurring at the surface. There are 6 figures and 12 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 5 English and 2 French, 1 German.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1959

Card 3/5

9,3140 (and 1138, 1140)

s/:8:/6:/003/002/036/050 B:02/B201

AUTHOR:

Shekhmamet'yev, R. I.

TITLE:

Low-temperature luminescence and absorption of Bil, crystals

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela. v 3. no. 2, 1961, 581-584

TEXT: The principal results from a number of studies are discussed (study of the dependence of the structure of the fundamental absorption edge on temperature, impurities and conductivity of  $\mathrm{BiI}_{z}$ , position at room temperature at about 680 mµ, shift toward shorter waves with dropping temperature; at nitrogen temperature the edge lies at about 610 mµ, absorption coefficient 105 cm<sup>-1</sup>; impurities had no effect; assumption of the short-wave bands being correlated with exciton absorption, and the band at 6395 A with impurity absorption; investigation of optical and photoelectrical properties; fine structure of the spectral distribution of photoconductivity, etc.). A report is then given on the results of the author's own investigations. These included the examination of  $\mathrm{BiI}_3$  single crystals and fine-crystalline layers, the latter being sublimated at  $200^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  in a glass ampul (p = 5-10<sup>-2</sup> mm Hg), while the single crystals were bred from the gaseous phase (platelets. 5 x 4 mm<sup>2</sup> large Card 1/3

8(10)

s/181/61/003/002/036/050 B102/B201

Low-temperature luminescence

and ~50 \mu thick); the optical axis was in perpendicular to the platelet plane. The form of the absorption spectrum was a function of the specimen thickness. Thick layers and crystals had an absorption band at about 639 mm (3 mm width); with decreasing specimen thickness the absorption edge shifted toward the shorter-wave region, and a broad band was observable at 591-625 mμ. A sharp maximum was noted at 611 mμ (width 2 mμ). Thinner layers displayed a still sharper band at 579 mm (width 4 mm). No shortwave structure was observable on crystals because of the large absorption coefficient. All of the single crystals showed the band at 639 mμ, which became less distinct with decreasing thickness. Some of the fine-crystalline layers exhibited an absorption band at 628 mm. The spectra of diffuse reflection, which were likewise examined had the following minima at 77°K: 582 m $\mu$ , 600-625 m $\mu$ , and 639 m $\mu$ ; some of the syecimens had also a minimum at 628 mu. A further argument for the existence of a short-wave structure in the absorption spectrum of single crystals is the appearance of peaks of photoconductivity in these regions. The curves of spectral distribution of photoconductivity at 77°K display maxima at around 573 and 611 mm. UV-excited fine-crystalline Bil, layers at 770K displayed luminescence in the

Card 2/3

s/181/61/003/002/036/050 B102/B201

Low-temperature luminescence .

absorption edge region. On excitation through a green filter, luminescence intensity rose considerably. The luminescence spectrum has the following bands at  $77^{\circ}\text{K}$ :  $626-630~\text{m}\mu$ ,  $641~\text{m}\mu$  ( $638-643~\text{m}\mu$ ),  $651~\text{m}\mu$  ( $649-654~\text{m}\mu$ ), and  $663~\text{m}\mu$  ( $659-667~\text{m}\mu$ ). Single crystals bred directly from BiI3 powder displayed no luminescence; if, however, they were subjected to recrystallization (whereby purer and finer single crystals were obtained), luminescence did appear, with the spectrum being equal to that of fine-crystalline layers. Investigation results proved the relationship between edge emission and the structure of the fundamental absorption edge. Ye. F. Gross, Corresponding Member AS USSR is finally thanked for advice and discussions. There are 2 figures and 16 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State

University)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1960

Card 3/3

GROSS, Ye.F.; SHEKHMAMET'YEV, R.I.

Connection between edge luminescence and the structure of the basic absorption edge. Fiz. tver. tela 3 no. 3:889-894 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova. (Absorption of light) (Luminescence)

S/181/61/003/010/028/036 B125/B102

24,3500 (1137,1138)

AUTHORS:

Gross, Ye. F., and Shekhmamet yev, R. I.

TITLE:

Complex structure of excitation spectra of luminescence of  $\operatorname{HgI}_2$  and  $\operatorname{PbI}_2$  crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 10, 1961, 3162 - 3166

TEXT: The authors determined the excitation curves for luminescence of  $\mathrm{HgI}_2$  crystals and of sublimed  $\mathrm{PbI}_2$  layers at T = 77°K. According to V. A. Arkhangel'skaya and P. P. Feofilov (DAN SSSR, 108, 803, 1956; Opt. i spektr., II, vyp. 1, 1957), the intensity of each luminescence band of an  $\mathrm{HgI}_2$  crystal is in different ways a function of the intensity of the light source. The first series of  $\mathrm{HgI}_2$  crystals has been grown in the authors' laboratory by K. F. Lider who employed slow crystallization from a solution of  $\mathrm{HgI}_2$  in acetone. A second series of specimens was grown from the gaseous phase. Fig. 1 shows the luminescence intensity of  $\mathrm{HgI}_2$  crystals as a function of the exciting wavelength at T = 77°K. No Card 1/6

29699 \$/181/61/003/010/028/036 B125/B102

Complex structure of ...

absorption lines correspond to the apparent peaks at 5360 and 5280 Å ( $\pm$  20 - 30 Å) found on the excitation curve 2. The structure of the excitation curve for red luminescence of the same  $\mathrm{HgI}_2$  crystals was found to be hardly influenced by surface treatment. The various luminescence bands correspond to various crystal centers. The yellow green and the red luminescence are closely related to the exciton absorption lines. Fig. 2 shows the excitation curves for red luminescence of an  $\mathrm{HgI}_2$  single crystal at T = 770K. For excitation with EHC the peak at 5330 Å does not appear on the excitation curve. For ELC the peaks at 5330 and 4932 Å will occur. The latter is due to incomplete polarization of the absorption line  $\lambda$  = 4932 Å. The authors also investigated the excitation spectrum of the low-temperature luminescence of various PbI<sub>2</sub> crystals. The specimens were sublimated at  $\lambda$ 400°C upon a glass backing. The spectral lines found are curved, deformed, and are shifted relative to the absorption line  $\lambda$  = 4948 Å of PbI<sub>2</sub> single crystals toward the short-wave region of the spectrum. The

Card 2/6 3

29699 S/181/61/003/010/028/036 B125/B102

Complex structure of ...

results of this paper point to a close connection between broad luminescence bands of  ${\rm HgI}_2$  and  ${\rm PbI}_2$  crystals and the structure of the self-

absorption edge. The maxima and minima of the luminescence excitation curves could correspond to lines with exciton structure. The authors' experiments have shown that excitons play an essential part in the luminescence excitation of crystal centers and defects. There are 3 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication: reads as follows: S. Nikitine et G. Perny. C. R., 240, 64, 1955; S. Nikitine, Phil. Mag., 4, 1, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1961

X

Card 3/6 7

24,3500 (1137,1138,1144)

33360 \$/181/62/004/001/033/052 B104/B102

MITTORS:

Gross, Ye. F., Razbirin, B. S., and Shekhmamet'yev, R. I.

TITLE:

Spectral distribution of the excitation of edge lumines-

cence of CdS crystals

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 1, 1962, 213 - 216

TEXT: The authors studied the excitation spectrum of green luminescence of CdS crystals at 77°K. An incandescent lamp whose light fell on the crystal surface through a monochromator with an angle of 50 - 80° served as light source. According to the shape of their luminescent excitation curves the CdS crystals can be divided into two groups. In the first group the maxima of the excitation curves of green luminescence coincide with the absorption lines of the crystals. In the second group the minima of these curves coincide with the absorption lines. If a crystal of the first group is heated to 250°C and then rapidly cooled in liquid nitrogen it then belongs to group two. By heating crystals of the second group they could not be transformed into crystals of the first group. Due to these heat treatments only the minima became more shallow and the short-wave part of the luminescence excitation curve became more intense. This property of the CdS Card 1/2

S/181/62/004/001/033/052 B104/B102

Spectral distribution of the excitation...

crystals is explained by the fact that photoconductivity and luminescence are produced by the excitons. The maxima and minima of the excitation curves and their behavior on heat treatment is related to the annihilation (recombination) of excitons. B. V. Novikov (FTT, 1, 357, 1959; ZhTF, (recombination) of excitons. B. V. Novikov (FTT, 1, 357, 1959; ZhTF, (XVIII, 782, 1958) is mentioned. There are 2 figures and 8 references: XVVIII, 782, 1958) is mentioned. There are 2 figures and 8 references: Coviet and 2 non-Scviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: C. C. Klick, Phys. Rev., 86, 659, 1952; 89, 274, 1953; B. Datton, J. Phys. a. Chem. Sol., 6, 101, 1958.

AUSCCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State

University)

SUBSITTED: August 3, 1961

Card 2/2

S/181/63/005/002/018/051 B104/B102

AUTHORS:

Gross, Ye. F., and : Shekhmamet yev, R. I.

TITLE:

Study of the excitation spectrum of the edge luminescence

of copper halides.

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 502-505

TEXT: The object here is to bring out a relationship between the edge luminescence and the exciton absorption lines in the absorption spectrus of crystals. The luminescence excitation spectra of polycrystalline CuI.

CuBr and CuCl layers were studied at 77°K in the region of exciton absorption. The specimens were produced according to Gross et al. (Opt. i spektr., VIII, 232, 1960). The luminescence was excited by the i spektr., VIII, 232, 1960). The luminescence was excited by the monochromatic light of an incandescent lamp and recorded spectrally. Resolution was such that lines of 15 to 20 Å width could be separated. Results: the edge luminescence of the copper halides is connected with the exciton absorption lines. These lines correspond to the minima of the luminescence excitation curves. The fact that the exciton absorption lines do not correspond to the maxima of the luminescence excitation curves card 1/2

Study of the excitation spectrum ... B104/B102

is ascribed to the high defect concentration. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradakiy googlepstycznegowanie water and state of the state of the

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039660

5/0181/64/006/006/1724/1728

AUTHORS: Shekhmamet'yev, R. I.; Novikov, B. V.

TITLE: Excitation spectra of photoconductivity and edge emission in CdS crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1724-1728

TOPIC TAGS: excitation spectrum, photoconductivity, edge emission, cadmium sulfide, modulated excitation, monochromatic illuminator UM 2, spectrograph ISP 51, photoelectric attachment FEP 1, amplifier 28 IM

ABSTRACT: Excitation spectra of edge emission and of photocurrent in CdS crystals were studied at modulated and unmodulated exposures at a temperature of 77K. It was desired to compare, the characteristics of photoconductivity and excitation of edge emission in a single specimen. The excitation of green emission was produced by means of a monochromatic illuminator UW-2; the source of light was enimandescent lamp; and the exciting radiation fell at an angle of 10-15°. For recording the spectrum the apparatus used included a spectrograph ISP-51 with photoelectric attachment FEP-1, which gave a good resolution in the narrow ranges of emission of 20-30 Å. The spectrum of excitation of photoconductivity was measured both at

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039660

stationary and unmodulated exposures. At stationary exposure the photocurrent was registered by an electrometric amplifier. Registration of photocurrent at modulated exposure was accomplished with an amplifier 28-IM. The signal was recorded by a mirror galvanometer with photopaper attachment. The modulation of light was produced by a rotating disk with a notch cut in it. The frequency of modulation was 600-900 cps. In the spectra of excitation of edge emission the lines of excitation corresponded to maxima in the spectrum for sample 3 and to minima for sample 43. In the spectra of excitation of photocurrent at unmodulated exposure the lines of absorption corresponded to minima in both specimens. The authors thank Ye. F. Gross, associate member of the AN SSSR, for his valuable comments. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny\*y universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 29Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001549010007-4

USSR/Physics - Magnetic Resonance Jul/Aug 52

"Gyromagnetic Resonance in Nickel on a 10-cm Wave Near the Curie Point," I. A. Shekhman, Moscow Power Engr Inst imeni Molotov

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Fiz" Vol 16, No 4, pp 498-509

Attempts to develop method for detg magnetic permeability of substance within cm band and applies it to measurements of resonance absorption in Ni near the Curic point. Indebted to K. M. Polivanov.

241T93

MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; SHEKHMEYSTER, Sh.Ya., gornyy inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, V.N., gornyy inzh.

Plan for strip mining in the Akkermanovka iron ore deposit.
Gor. zhur. no.4:14-17 Ap '61.

1. Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR, Lyubertsy Moskovskoy obl., chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov). 2. Giproruda, Leningrad (for Shekhmeyster). 3. Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Mel'nikov).

(Akkermanovka—Iron mines and mining) (Strip mining)

SHEAREVSTER, Sh.Ya., gornyy inzhener; BOGACHEV, A.F., gornyy inzhener

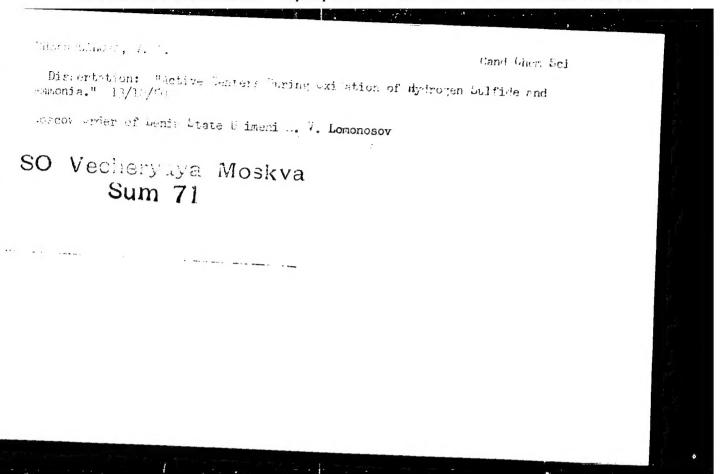
Technology of boring and blasting operations in using continuous
equipment in open pits. Gor. zhur. no.3:8-12 Mr 163. (MIRA loss)

1. Gesudarstvennyy institut pe "Mycktirovaniyu gornykh predprivatiy zhelezorudnoy i margantsevoy promyshlemosti i promyshlemosti neme valiisheskikh iskopayemykh, Leningrad.

SHOWHMEYSTER, Sh.Ya., gornyy inzh.; MEL'NIK, L.A., gornyy inzh.

Engineering standards of the strip mining of iron ore. Gor.zhur. nc.1:24-27 Ja 65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Cosuderstvennyy soyuznyy institut to proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy



SHEKHOBALOVA, V.I followed by dehydration), because the action of diatomic ensembles is required by this theory. tion theory (i.e., hydration of sulfur dioxide of the process and refutes Wieland's dehydrogenaare, active proves the purely oxidative character surface. The fact that single Pt and Pd atoms N.I. Kobozev, Móscow State U imeni M.V. Lomonosov Sulfur Dioxide," V. I. Shekhobelova, I. V. Krylova, face. The latter effect is apparent only when there is a high diln of the catalyst layer on the geometric structure and its inhomogeneity of surcarrier. The observed dependence of activity on "Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXVI, No 5, pp 703-718 "Active Centers and Mechanism of the Oxidation of USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts ensembles. The carrier may affect activity by its accordance with the egs of the theory of active does not depend very strongly on the nature of the fur dioxide are the monoatomic ensembles  $Pt_1$ The elementary centers of the oxidation of sulthe deg of filling of the carrier's surface is in alyzing metal (i.e., Pt, Pd) and the carrier may and Pdl no matter what the chem nature of the cat-The activity of the monoatomic Pt ensemble May 52 21919

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

1 JV 52

"The Catalytic Oxidation of SO2: II. The Kinetics of the Oxidation of SO2 in the Region of Atomic and Crystalline Films of Platinum and Palladium," V. I. Shekhobalova, I. V. Krylova and N. I. Kobozev, Mos-

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol 26, No 11, pp 1666-1672

metal catalysts, during the oxidation of SO2, be-The authors identified the active centers of Pt

ginning with very thin X-ray-amorphous films of Pt

lysts. As characteristic properties, they singled on silicagel, and ending with clearly cryst cata-

out the specific form of the kinetic law of SO, centers, and therefore plays no determining role no practical effect on the character of the active authors conclude that the crystal phase of Pt has single atom Pt1 or Pd1, fixed by the surface of equal to 27,000 small calories. To the authors. calories. On Pd the energy of activation was, catalyst; this energy was equal to 19,000 small films of Pt on silicagel and ending with the cryst They detd that the energy of activation of SO2 oxexidation of SO2 on Pd is also subject to this tivation. They detd that the peculiar form of oxidation and the magnitude of the energy of accenters in amorphous (atomic) and cryst catalysts all the above demonstrated the identity of active idation on Pt is const, beginning with very thin ture of the active centers of  $(Pt_1)$  and  $(Pd_1)$ . thinnest Pt films on silicagel; also, that the idation of SO2 on Pt wire remains accurate for the the carrier, whether silicagel or cryst Pt. The In this case, the elemental active center is the the kinetic law discovered for the catalytic oxin the catalytic process. Law. This was confirmed by the identical struc-

SHEKHOBALOVA V.I.: GERASIMOV, Ya.I.; ORLOVA, N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Refractometry; practical work in physical chemistry] Refraktometriia;
prakticheskie raboty po fizicheskoi khimii. Pod red. IA.I.Gerasimova.

[Moskva] Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1954. 22 p. (Refractometry)